## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

We Will Not Retreat Any More.

BY R. W. LOCKE. [Net to music, and copyright secured]

The fortunes of war often change, boys, And triff's will oft turn the scale; Though heavy the blows that we strike hoys, We flud that the truest may fall; But where is the heart to despair, boys? And who shall advise to turn back? We'll just add a little more steam, boys, And rush our good cause o'er the track.

O, we will not read any more, boy
We will not retreat any more—
We've numbers to match—
The villains we'd catch—
We will not retreat any more.

We've battled thus long for the right, boys, Regardless of station or gold;
We've suffered from hunger and thirst, boys,
And tramped through the heat and this cold;
But let our brave leaders once call, boys,
We'll rush to the fray as before—
We'll rush to the fray as before—
We're ready to fight or to die, boys,
But not to retreat any more.

We often go home in our dreams, boys, And sit by the old kitchen fire, And tiell o'er the tales of our osmps, boys, To li-t'oers we never can tire; But right in our moments of bliss, boys, While thicking our hardships are o'er,

Our comrades fill many a grave, boys. Our brothers are orippied and maimed; of those who may fall, as they fell, boys. Their country need not be ashamed; We sigh for the blessings of peace, hoys, wattre of the war bugle's blast; We'll conquer before we go home, boys, We'll fight for our flag to the last.

## Detailed Accounts of the Great Battle of Sharpsburg.

Hooker and Burnside the He roes of the Day.

Desperate Fighting of the Rebels.

THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR SIDE

The assergement of the Tribuse gives a detailed account of the battle of Wadnesday, which he terms "the protect lifts size Wadnesday, which he terms "the protect lifts size Wadnesday, and obstinacy squal error to Wakerloo."

It appears, from his six oment, that Tasaday was spent chiefly in deploying forces and gain ing positions. After the day was over, Georgia Hooker remarked: "We are through for the protection of the first six of the first si

night, but to morrow we fight the battle that will seede the fate of the Republic."

The battle on Wedneaday began with the dawn. Morring found both armies just as they had slept, almost close sneagh to look into each other's eyes. The left of Mesde's reserves and the right of Rickett's line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery the other with infairty. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a plougued field, near the top of the slops where the confield began. On the open field, in the core beyond and in the woods which slepped forward into the broad fields like a prumontory into the ocean, was the hardest and deadliest truggle of the day.

Por half an hour after the battle had grown to its full strength, the line of fire swayed neither way. Hooket's men were fully up to their work. They saw their general everywhere in front never away from the fire, and all the trougs believed in their commander, and fought with will. Two thirds of them were the same mad who under McDowell had broken at Manassas.

The half hour passed; the rebale bagen to

The half hour passed; the rebals began to give way a little, only a little; but at the first indication of a recoding fire, "Forward" was the word, and on went our line with a obser and a rieb. Back across the cornfield, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fance, and across the road, and then beck again into the dark woods which closed around them, wunt be correcting robels.

he dark woods which constrained that the retreating rebels.

Meads and his Pennsylvanians followed hard and fast—followed till they came within easy range of the woods, among which they as their beaten enemy disappearing—followed still, with another cheer, and flung themselves

against the ocean.

But out of those gloomy woods came, anddenly and heavily, terrible volleys—volleys,
which smote and broth and broke, in a moment,
which smote and burded them swiftly back which shows and bent and broke, in a moment, that eager front, and burled then swiftly had for half the distance they had won. Not swiftly, nor in panic, any further. Closing up their enattered lines, they came slowly away—a regiment where a brigade had been; bardly a brigade where a whole division had been victorious. They had met from the woods the first willies.

iment where a brigade had been; hardly a brigade where a whole division had hen victorious. They had met from the woods the first voillies of musketry from fresh troops; had met them and returned them till their line bad yielded and gone; down before the weight of fire, and till their ammunition was exhausted. It is no minutes the fortune of the day seemed to have changed—it was the rebels now who were advancing, pouring out of the woods in sediers lines, sweeping through the corn-fields from which their comrudes just field. Hooker sent in his nearest brigade, and ordered Doubledsy is forward his 'best brigades'. Harbuff's and Doubledsy's brigades pushed on and held the hill trom which the corn-field begins to descend. They were severely attacked by the rebels, and though they were severely cut up, and Gen. Hartsuff wonded, hely maintained their position.

The crisis of the fight at this point hed arrived; Ricketts' division valuly endeavoring text and and and the the fight at this point hed arrived; Ricketts' division valuly endeavoring

Burneide obeyed it most galiantly. Getting the roy most and sending a portion of his artived; Ricketts' division valuly endeavoring to advance, and exhausted by the effort, had fallen back. Part of Manafield's corps was ordered in to their relief, but Manafield's troops came back again, and their general was mortally wounded. The left, neverthelees, was too extended to be turned, and too arroing to be broken. Ricketts sent word he could not advance, but could hold his ground. Doubleday had kept his gune at work on the right, and had finally silenced a rebel battery that for half an hour had poured in a galling endlading fire along Hocker's central line.

Orders work each to Crawford and Gordon—the two Manafield brigades—to move directly forward at once, the batteres in the centre were ordered on, the whole line was called on, and the General himself went for ward.

Buw HOKKER WAS WOKERE.

To the right of the cornfield and beyond it was a polat of word. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. Hooker determined to take it. He rode out in front of his farthest troops on a hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, complete dis receivated place where he was—all made him a most dangerously completous mark.

Three men were shed down by his sides at the same time, that he ke'r was struck in the foot by a ball. The air was allive with builtet. He rode on in the stirrup a freeb voiley of rife builtet came whitzing by. The tall, soldierly fluors of the cievated place where he was—all made him a most dangerously complete who had not then everywhere except in the same time that Hocker was struck in the foot by a ball. The air was allive with builtet, the reme were shed down by his sides at the same time that Hocker was struck in the foot by a ball. The air was struck in the foot by a ball. The not were shed to make the proper of the first properties of the foot was a true to the point of woods was sit the white horse which he rode. The much tendence to

ball. The air was alive with bullets. He wante clust that He K was allow with builets. He by a ball. The air was allow with builets. He takept on his horse for a few moments, though the wound was severe and excessively painful, and would not dismount till be had given his last order to advance. He was himself in the last order to advance. He was himself in the work wiftly down in the most perfect order, and though met by incessent discharges of very front. Swaying unsteadily on his horse,

At this ories Frankin came up with fresh troups, and commanding one division of the corps, formed on the left. Slocum was sent forward along the slopes lying under the first ranges of the division of rebel hills, while Smith was ordered to retake the ornneids and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. It was done in the handsomest style. His Maine and Vermont regiments and the rest went forward on the run, and, obsering as they went, twept like an avalanche through the cornfields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them. They were not again

retaken.
The field and its ghastly harvest which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours remained finally with us. Four times it had been lost and won. The deed are strewn so thickly that as you ride over it you cannot guide your horse's steps too carefully.
General Smith's attack was so sudden that his success was accomplished with no great loss.

loss.

Up to three o'clook Burnside had made little progress. His attack on the bridge had been successful, but the delay had been so great that, to the observer, it appeared as if McClellan's plans must have been sciously disarranged.

N'CLELLAN'S ORDERS.

ranged.

M'GLELIAN'S GENERA.

Pinally, at four o'clock, McClellan sent al multaneous orders to Burnside and Franklin; to be former to advance and carry the butterles in his front at all heards and any opat; we the latter to carry the woods next in front him to the left, which the robels still held. The order to Kranklin, however, was president.

Summer had come up too late to join in the decisive attack, which his earlier arrival would probably have converted into a amplete suc-cess; and Frankila reached the scene only when Summer had been repulsed.

when Summer had been repulsed.

Attacking first with one regulated.

Attacking first with one regulated, then with two, and delaying both for artilliery, Barnside was not over the bridge before two o clock—purhaps not till three. He advanced slowly up the slopes in his front, his batteries in rear covering, to some extent, the movements of the infantry. A deeperate fight was going on in a deep ravine on bis right, the robel batteries were in full play, and, apparently, very amonying and destructive, while heavy columns of rebel troops were plainly visible, advancing as it narvices of concealment, along the road and over the bills in the direction of Burnside's forces. It was at this point of time that McClellan sent bim the order above givon.

Burnside oboyed it most gailantly. Getting his troops well in hand, and sending a portion of his artillery to the front, he advanced them, with rapidity and the most determined vigor, straight up the hill in front, on top of which the rebels had maintained their most dangerous hattery. The movement was in plain view of McClellan's position, and as Franklin, on the other side, sent his batteries into the field about the same time, the batteries into the field about the same time, the batteries into the field about the same time, the batteries into the field about

be turned in his seat to look about him. "There is a regiment to the right. Order it forward! Orawford and Gordon are coming up. Teli them to carry these works and hold them—and it is our fight!"

It was found that the builet had passed completely through his foot. The surgeon, who examined it on the spot, could give no calmon whether bones were broken, but it was afterwards ascertained that, though grazed, they were not fractured. Of course, the sverity of the wound made it impossible for him to keep the field, which he believed already won, so far as it belonged to him to win it. It was I o'clook.

The fight had been furious since five. A large part of his command was broken, but with his right still untouched and with Grawford's and Gordon's just up, above all, with the advance of the whole courtail line which the sand had heard ordered with cheers. As it was impossible to hold the position, General Sumiser withdrew the division to the rear, and once more the c radicid was abandoned to the enemy.

French sent word he could hold his ground. Richardson, while gallantry leading a regusent under a bany fire, was severely wounded in the sent word he could hold his ground. Richardson, while gallantry leading a regusent under a bany fire, was severely wounded in

withdrew the division to the rear, and one more the crafted was abandoned to the enemy, and content to radicid was abandoned to the enemy, and content to radicid was abandoned to the series of the division of rebei bills, while Smith was ordered to reabel the series of the division of rebei bills, while Smith was ordered to retake the cornel day had been so hotty contested. It was done in the bandsomest style. His Malpe.

the field was still.

THE GREAT PERIL.

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and is field was still.

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and is spile of the peril, at the close the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an air, an important of the peril of the close the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an air, and Franklin, held all the ground they had gained, and Burnside still beld the bridge and bis position beyond. Everything was favorable for a renewal of the fight in the moroing. If the plan of the battle is sound, there is every reason why Modlellan should wis it. He may choose to position the battle to await his reinforcements.

It is hard to estimate losses on a field of such the same and titled and wounded—it may be much greater. Prisoners have been taken from the camy—I hear of a regiment captured entire, but I doubt it. All the prisoners whom I saw agree in saying that the whole army is theirs.

Strange Story About Harper's Ferry ng letter, given some curious statements con eruing the surrender of Harper's Ferry:

"Farderick, Md., Sept. 19, 1862.

"In my communication, dated at Middletown, September 11, you will recollect that I stated if you should hear of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, be not astonished; I will furnish you with a key to the secret. These were, as nearly as I can recollect, the words used. Now for the clue: On the morning of the 11th, while taking breakfast in company with some rebel officers, I got into an argument with one of them—a Major Yost—in relation to the ability of the rebels to cap'ure Harper's Ferry. I losisted that one hundred thousand men could not capture it if properly defended; upon which the Major saked me how many troops I supposed were defending it? I answered not less than ten thousand, who, if they were not sheer poltroons, could defend it against the whole rebel army. ries in his front at all basards and any opat; in the latter to carry the woods next in front of him to the left, which the stoles still held. The order to Franklin, however, was paracically countermanded, to consequence of a message from General Sumner, that if Franklin went on "Bod was pulsed, his own corps was because of yet sufficiently reorganised to be depended on as a reserve.

Franklin, thereupon, was directed to run norisk of losing his present position, and, instead of sending his indrangy into the woods contented himself with advancing his batteries over the breach of the fleids in front, supporting the mish politically opposed to him. His movement of infantry, and attacking with energy the ribel batteries immediately opposed to him. His movement of himself with all the fate of the fate of the fleids became at once the turning point of success, and the fate of the fate of the fleids with a solid in reserve. With all this immone tore on the right, but sixteen thousand men were given to Burnside for the disclairs movemant of the day.

Still more infortionate in its results was the total failure of these separate attacks on the right and left to success, and nother. Burnside heatitated for bours in front of the bridge which sould have been carried at once by a coup de main, Meantime, Hooker had been fighting for four hours with various fortune, but final euccess. Summer had come up too lasts to join in the decisive attack, which his earlier arrival would.

"He then began to repeat some conversa-tion between him and Gen. Miles, and stated that Miles said he did not know what the d—l he was kept there for; that he was of no use, and, if attacked, that he would surrender.— The Major then carelessly added that 'Miles was a first-rate fellow, but that if he had a was a first-rate fellow, but that it he had a bottle of whicky beside him, everything might, for all he cared, go to the d—l. Colonel and Queen a bottle of whicky heard something at the Point of Rocks in relation to General Miles

THOMAS E. LLOYD.

having given orders to destroy the stores at that place, and spike the two guns, which as-tonished every one, as there seemed to be no toniabed every one, as there seemed to be no occasion for any such desperate measures. I was present and aided in the removal of the two pieces of artillery and the commissary stores two days after, and there was not an enemy nearer than six miles. Many hints were thrown out at the time as to the cause of such extraordinary orders, which generally resulted in the conclusion that Miles was not to be treated. Accordingly, after having heard what has been already related. I concluded it what has been already related. I concluded to be my duty to transmit what I knew to some one who had sufficient power to remove or supersede him, and I flually concluded that the best thing to be done was to write to his Excellency the President, acquainting him with what I heard.

"I accordingly wrote a letter, addressed to the President of the United States, but, after having written it, I had no means of transmit-ting it. I craved a few of the citizens of Mid-dletown, whom I knew to be Union men, to ride with the letter to the next town, in any direction, I cared not what, which had a mail communication with Washington. But all to no purpose; they were either afraid or

" I was compelled, therefore, to abandon the "I was compelled, therefore, to abandon the design and let things take their course; and the country is but too painfully aware what that has been. Major Yost, I learned, was a resident of Leesburg, Virginia. He wore no decorations on his gray suit indicative of rank, but was addressed as major by the other officers, and seemed to be a man of much consideration worse them. cers, and seemed to be a man of much consideration among them. As some of your readers may probably know him. I will give a short description. He is short, steut, but not obtes; his hair and eyes both black; his features well formed and rather handsome; and there was that about the massiveness of his bead and his frontal development, added to his clear, penetrating eye, which always bespeaks intelligence.

The Press accompanies this letter with the

"We had a little besitation in printing the above letter, although it came from one of our most reliable special correspondents. We do not desire to say a word in relation to the dead; our correspondent's account is circumstantial, however, and it is no injustice to Col. Milea's memory to know all that may be said against him, in order that his conduct may be explained or defended."

DROPOSALE PROPOSALE for each of SEALED PROPOSALE for each to class for each to complete the navy yard at manufacture to construct the navy yards named the matter of the navy and the nave to complete the navy and a manufacture of several navy yards named the matter of the navy and the nave to complete the navy and the nave the navy and the nave to complete the navy and the nave the nave to complete the navy and the nave the nave that the nave the nave that the nave that the nave that the nave the nave that the

said against him. In order that his confluct may be explained or defended."

From the Frankiert (Kr.) Sisteman, Bept. 18

Mentucky for the Sensish.

If there have been any who have heretofore doubted that Kentucky, if left to her free choice, would unite ber destinies with the Boutbers Confederacy, the spontaneous uprising of the people which accompanies the march of Gen. Smith must have removed such doubts. Many of the most biliaded adherents of the Northern Government volunteer the admission that the Sintle is gone. In Madison county, the people, released from their thraidom by the gloridus victory which deeve their oppressors from samong them, are volunteering by hundreds, and a regiment is nearly completed their already; and in this, our glorious old courty of Fayste, once more free, a perfect rush to the interest of the ment. To the Chief of the Bureau of the sensing was advertised and attempted to be gotted up by the Lincolnites of the city and county and the sensing was advertised and attempted to be gotted up by the Lincolnites of the city and county and other distinguished gentlemen; figgs were raised; and with stirring music from spiradid bands, marching and counter marching was resorted to for the purpose of exciting men to accept the liberal bounties offered and entile in the abotition army; but it was no go, and but on-recruit was obtained during the day. The people did not want to fight on that side But now that the "stars and bars" don't above recruiting effices, an I an opportunity is offered to volunteer in defence of our lastitutious, magnificent blaze of enthusiasm has spread over the city and county and hundreds of the beat men in the land are rushing into the service. No better music is required than the shouts of our enthusiasmic hope in the south, and gorious old Fayette will furnish a well as a proper of the people are in the cause of the South, and gorious old Fayette will furnish as the late August elections. Left this be her proud alm, and in its accomptishment we shall show to our br cast for the Federal candi-tates for concess at the late August elections. Let this be her proud-sim, and in its accomplishment we shall show to our brethren who have marched to our re-lief, that we deserved their assistance, and that the sufferings of their long and rapid march have not been endured in vain.

DRFOT QUAVIERMANTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Eighteenth and G streets,
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southered to the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the second sec Trop-sale must be addressed to Col. D. H. RUC-KER, Quartermaster U.S. Army, Washington, D. U., and must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood"

The responsibility of the guaranters must be shown y the official certificate of the clerk of the mearest latrict court, or of the United States district attor

defend it district so, rt, or of the United States district after any, and the adding tys since.

District so, rt, or of the United States district after any, and it has an redde to him, must be guaranteed by the contract to maintain and the guarantee.

Bidders must be present in person when the bide ser opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bonds in the sum of the thousand dollars, signed by the contract or and both or his guarantees, will be required of the uncoverate bonds must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in articipation and slaved all of the signed as the office, and the bide and set the office, wither personally, by in the process and the office, either personally, by in the process of the process of the process of the contract of the process of

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with.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his sourlides.

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The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
sept 29—dt Oct. 1st.

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Physician and Dentist, Office, No. of E street, near the Ctrale Dr ZaPPONE corti-use to give instructions to disciplination of the relations of the control of t

Before of Yards and Dooks, Sept. 1, 1962.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each olsas separate proposals an agent at the other or reside uses the proposals for Clase No. (rame the class) for the navy yards at man the yard,") will be received at this office used in come on the first say of September inst., for rural-sing and collivering a class who when they shall be received at this office used in come of the several navy yards somethed the materials and a received as the other per centum as the come of the commandation of the several navy yards, for the class of the several navy yards, for the class of the parts under their command, or by the care man and the received with the bureau for any or all the yards.

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The undersigned (maine of guarantor, of (mame the towns) and fitate of (name the fitate) and (mane of second guarantor, of (mame of second guarantor, to, hereby undersize that the above transact (mame the binder or binders) will if the above transact (mame the binder or binders) will if the observant with the United States within a few days after the date of switch through the poot office of the occupance of his [or their] offer beinge mentioned. Wittees:

I certify that the above names (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attern, collector, navy agest, or some person known has bureau to be responsible

the bureau to be responsible

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Clare No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class N. Clare No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Stone; class No. 3. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 5. Oak and hard w

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No. 31. Copper and composition mails; class No. 22. Machinery and tools.

Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots, and show; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groces less class No. 4. Groces less class No. 4. Groces less class No. 1. Tolacce; class No. 1. Grack, e.; class No. 1. Tolacce; class No. 1. Brack, e.; class No. 1. Class No. 1. Miscellateous; class No. 12. Provincer; class No. 10. Bricks, e.; class No. 12. Provincer; class No. 10. Bricks; class No. 12. Provincer; class No. 10. Class No. 14. Miscellateous; class No. 12. Provincer; class No. 15. Class No. 18. Hardware; class No. 16. Stonery.

WAEHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone, class No. 4. Yellow plue lumber; class No. 5. Oak and bardwood; class No. 6. White plue, aprace, jumper, and copperss; class No. 6. Ship delinger; class No. 6. Grack; class No. 14. Prig iron; class and class No. 16. Ship disadlery; class No. 19. Hardware; class No. 16. Ship disadlery; class No. 19. Hardware; class No. 16. Bip disadlery; class No. 19. Hardware; class No. 16. Bip disadlery; class No. 19. Balting, packing, and bees; class No. 8. Delring, packing, and bees; class No. 8. Opera and lubricating olis; class No. 77. Authorities one; class No. 28. Machinery and tools.

The achedule will state the Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where
the printed subsulue 1: not used, the period states
in it for deliveries must be copied in the blist, and
the articles webb may be contracted for man be delivered a such place or place, including drayage
and cartage to the place where used within the may
yards rea softway, for which the often is made, as
may be directed by the commanding officer hereof;
and, all other thinks man articles. No article will
be received after the expiration of the period special
tool in the orbidules for the competition of delivries, unless specially authorized by the Department.
In companing the classes, the price stated in the
citima of prices will be the standard, and the agregate of fine ols a will be carried out according to
the prices stated.

It is, to be provided in the contract, and to be dis-

citim of pilote will be the sandard, and the agregate of the provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes head of Mi o lianeous' are a sufficient that it is not an advantage of the contract of the sandard of Mi o lianeous' are a sufficient to be distincted in a sufficient of the contract of

classes not headed. Miscellaneous in the scheduse, senty fire per centum.

Perroms whose ofters shall be saccepted will be no stifes by letter through the post offices, which addice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not cuter into contract for the supplies specified within fitteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the socceptance of their bid, a count, at will be made with some other person or persons, and their guarantees of such defaulting bidders will be held respirable for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in siriet conforming with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be related.

species.

Only whose offers may be accepted will be lottled, and contracts will be ready for execution a con thereafter as may be practicable. sap 2—with

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. The undersigned sommenced, in the month o mber, 1860, the publication, in this city, o

weekly newspaper, on led the National Repub

contains all the original matter of the daily National Republican, with the exception of local news not interesting to country sub-

It will give full reports of the proces Congress, and of the other departments of the Mational Government. It centains all the news of the day, foreign

and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will ter of the Mational Republican as a Pamily

Washington being now the central point of wanington being now the contrar point of the current military operations, great attention will be paid to furnishing the readers of the National Espublican with full, and especially with accurate, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politice, the paper is Republican, sustain-ng the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recontevents have opened to tuch a paper an important sphere of useful administration of the Government upon Repub-lican principles will explode the misrepresen tations which have made those principles so

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Thus two new steamers have been built congressly for the rents with all molecul improvements, in the first of the west for the first of the steamers over built for Long fethod Sound with the great His-preserving improvement.

Conductors ascompany the steamers and way.

Passengers proceed from New London impediately on arrival of steamers, by Engreen Trin to Scotics, Worcester, Londil, Lawreson, Fitchiourg Nashua, Concord, the White Munitains, So., So.

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Worcester 7 F. M., arriving at New London C. & P. M.

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R. S. ALETIN, Agent.

Fig. 68, S. R.

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Passenger Trains leave on Payonia Verry from foot of Chamber etr i as follows, viz 6 00 a.m. Mail for Dunkirk and intermediate sec This train remains over night at Elmira and prooneds the next morning.
The next morning.
Termediate stations, for Buffalo and principal to
termediate stations.

9.00 a in Milk, daily for Othwills and intermediate stations. date stations.

15 18 p. in. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jerria and principal stations.

4.00 p. m. Way, for Mid-lictown, Newburgh, and

in ermediate stations
5 00 p. m Night Express, daily, for Danaira, Rusfalo, Canadalgua, and principal stations. The train
of Saturd by runs through to Buffato, but dees not
run to Danaira.
Tho p. m. Emigrant, for Dankirk and principal
tations. tables.

Express Trains connect at Hornelisville with mailtand for Buffalo, at Elmira with the Canadalguand Viagana Falls Bairond; at Bighauton with the Syracuse Hallread; at Oo-ing with the railroad of Rodester and Buffalo; at Oracing with the railroad for Rodester and Buffalo; at Orac Bend, with whe railroad for Sorac an, and at Buffalo and Dualve with the Lake Shore Railroad for Gereand, Capetinati, Teledo, Detroit, Chingo, &c., and the Unusdandlood.

CHARLES MINOT.

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Industrials and all bessess of
Industrials and Industrial Industrials
FEMALLS—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALLS—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OK YOUNG SINGLE OR WARRIND, OR
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
HELMBOLD'S FATRACT FUCHU
IS THE VERY HEAT REMED IN THE WORLD
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